

## A New Prionine Genus Erected for *Aegosoma metallicum* AURIVILLIUS (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Prioninae)

(Revisional Studies of the Genus *Megopis* sensu LAMEERE, 1909–6)

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**Abstract** The male of *Aegosoma metallicum* AURIVILLIUS (*Megopis metallica* sensu LAMEERE) is described. A new genus, *Cyanolipton* nov., is established based on this species.

*Aegosoma metallicum* AURIVILLIUS (1910) was described on a female from Matang (Kuching) of Borneo and no additional specimen has been found from the same locality. This species was found again about ten years ago from Sabah about 100 km northeast of the original locality, and after that time, a long series of specimens, including males, have been brought about from there. This species was originally described under the genus *Aegosoma* and LAMEERE (1913) transferred it to the genus *Megopis* subgenus *Baralipton*. The male was not known at that time, and this fact means that LAMEERE had to presume that the male would have the hair fringes under the antennae when it would be found. It is confirmed now that he was correct in this respect but it is also found that the male is quite different from the female and has many peculiarities of its own. After precise investigation, I have concluded that a new genus is required for this species.

In this paper, I am going to describe a new genus, *Cyanolipton* nov., to receive *Aegosoma metallicum* AURIVILLIUS and give the description of the male.

The abbreviations used in measurements of body parts are the same as those used in the other papers of this series.

Before going further, I would like to express my cordial gratitude to Dr. Shun-Ichi UENO of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist), Tokyo, for his kind help through the way of completing this text. I express my thanks to Mr. Alain DRUMONT of the Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique for his help in preparing references and giving me valuable advice.

Genus *Cyanolipton* nov.

Type species: *Aegosoma metallicum* AURIVILLIUS, 1910, Ark. Zool., **7**(3): 2.

*Generic features.* Integument black and accompanied with blue or bronze

metallic tint. Head, pronotum and elytra distinct metallic blue or green in female while red or bronze in male.

Body cylindrical, rather short, length 18–31 mm.

Antennae 9-segmented in male and 10-segmented in female, shorter than body in both sexes,  $Al_3 = Al_4 - 8$ , segments 3–8 in male hair-fringed underside.

Pronotum without edges or spines on lateral margin.

Elytra glabrous, red in male and blue or green in female; each elytron furnished with five costae.

*Notes.* The genus *Cyanolipton* nov. is close to *Aegolipton* GRESSITT in the structure of pronotum and to *Baralipton* in relatively long third antennal segment and strongly flattened tibiae. However, any of the above mentioned characteristics, especially distinct metallic color with conspicuous color difference between the two sexes, short antennae which are nine-segmented in male and ten in female, five costae on each elytron, etc., are quite identical throughout hitherto known related genera.

***Cyanolipton metallicum* (AURIVILLIUS, 1910), comb. nov.**

(Figs. 1, 2)

*Aegosoma metallicum* AURIVILLIUS, 1910, Ark. Zool., **7**(3): 2.

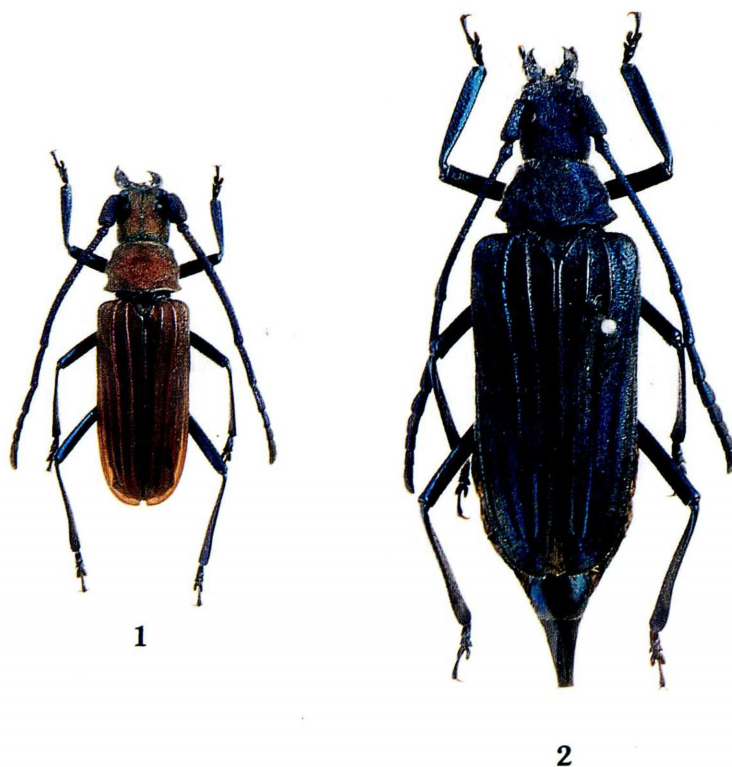
*Megopis (Baralipton) metallica* LAMEERE, 1913, Mém. Soc. ent. Belg., **21**: 169.

**Male.** Body cylindrical, rather short, length about 16.5–21.0 mm. Integument black and accompanied with weak blue or green metallic tint, dorsal side of head, pronotum and elytra red or copper-colored, mat and sometimes partly having metallic green tint, dorsal side almost glabrous, thinly pubescent on head and lateral portions of pronotum, finely granulate for the most part except on the costae of elytra.

Head small, mandibles short, smoothly arched both externally and internally and furnished with a small dent close to the inner base. Antennae 0.93–0.96 times as long as body, 9-segmented, cylindrical, finely granulate on segments 1 and 2, roughly so on segments 3–5, smooth on segments 6–9, lateral sides of segments 5 or 6 to 9 each bearing a longitudinal carina, segments 3–8 furnished with hair fringes on the underside, segment 3 long, about as long as combined length of segments 4–8.

Pronotum convex, lateral lines widest at basal angle which is rather strongly projected and then smoothly narrowed to obtuse apical angle, lateral margins not carinate, devoid of any lateral spines though the basal angle is sometimes acutely projected in dorsal view.

Elytra convex, costae red and smooth, intervals red and covered with minute granules and mat, each elytron furnished with five distinct costae, inner two costae starting from humerus, meeting with each other and disappearing just before apex, third costa starting from humerus and disappearing at about the first fifth of elytron, fourth starting just after humerus, branching out fifth costae at the external point just before the third costa disappears, then the fourth and fifth costae separately running and meeting with each other again just before apex, costae around the apex considerably variable in



Figs. 1–2. *Cyanolipton metallicum* (AURIVILLIUS, 1910), comb. nov.; 1, ♂, Mt. Trus Madi, Sabah, East Malaysia; 2, ♀, Tawau, Sabah, East Malaysia.

conformation. Scutellum linguiform, almost black.

Underside black with weak metallic tint and covered with thin gray hairs. Legs slender but rather short as compared with those in allied genera, fore femora without inner groove, each tibia strongly depressed laterally and widened in about apical half.

Female. Body larger, longer and flatter than in male, body length 24–31 mm; integument black and accompanied with feeble metallic tint, head, pronotum and elytra shiny metallic green or blue for the most parts, scutellum and basal parts of carina on elytra almost black, intervals covered with granules and shiny metallic green except for basal half of the middle parts which is less shiny or mat. Antennae 0.77–0.84 times as long as body, 10-segmented, segment 3 slender and segments 5–10 thick. Elytra wider than in male, EL/EW 2.1–2.3.

*Distribution.* Kuching, Sabah, East Malaysia.

*Specimens examined.* Sabah, East Malaysia: 1 ♀, Tawau, 4–VII–1991, 1 ♀,



Keningau, V-1992, 1♂, same locality, 20-III-1993, M. ITOH leg. 1♂, Mt. Trus Madi, IV-1993, 2♂♂, same locality, III-1994, 1♀, Tawau, IV-1995, 1♂, Lanau, V-1995.

*Etymology.* The name *Cyanolipton* is composed of cyano+lipton; “cyano” comes from dark blue color of integument and “lipton” indicates the fact that this genus belongs to a group close to the genera *Baralipton* THOMSON, 1857, *Aegolipton* GRESSITT, 1940, etc.

## 要 約

小宮次郎：新属 *Cyanolipton* の記載。—— *Aegosoma metallicum* は、1910年に1雌により記載されて以来、2001年に図示されるまで、雄は報告されていなかった。近年、雄を含む資料が相当数得られたため、詳細に検討した。LAMEERE (1913) が推測したとおり、本種の雄の触角下側には長毛があり、この点で *Baralipton* に含められていたのは合理的であった。しかしこの種は、特徴的な美しい色彩を持つほか、触角が雄9節、雌10節であり、鞘翅の隆条が各5本ずつあるなど、多くの点できわめて特異であることが判明した。このため既知のいかなる属にも含めるべきでないと考え、独立した属を本種のために記載する。

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